

## Amusements.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—Vere-  
stetian Exhibition.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Old Homestead.  
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
CASINO—8—The Old Homestead.  
DAILY THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
DOCKSTADTER'S—8—The Old Homestead.  
EDEN THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Old Homestead.  
HARRISON'S PARK THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
LYCUM THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
NADSON SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—The Old Homestead.  
NIGHTS—8—The Old Homestead.  
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
STAR THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
STANDARD THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
THE GRAND THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
THE AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
THE STREET THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.  
THE AVE. AND 19TH ST.—The Old Homestead.

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## Business Notices.

THE SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are daily  
gaining a larger circle of friends. The daily papers contain  
praising articles from physicians and connoisseurs.  
They are introduced in Asylums and Hospitals, and letters  
from the most distinguished medical authorities, praising their  
beneficial effects, and stating that they are the most effective  
remedy for diseases of the lungs and chest, difficulty of  
breathing, whooping cough, dyspepsia and asthma, and  
all other ailments of the throat and chest. These pastilles are  
sold in all first-class drug stores, and can be obtained at  
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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Mex. the defaulting Bourse speculator,  
committed suicide by drowning in Switzerland.  
— Osman Digna is preparing to retreat from  
Hondou to the Nile. — E. W. Howard, an  
American, was murdered in Mexico. — The  
secretary of the English East Africa Company  
detailed a story of an agreement to permit slave  
trading in Africa between the Arabs, the Sultan  
of Zanzibar and the company. — An unjust  
fine of \$4,000 was recently exacted by Spanish  
officials of Porto Rico from the American brig-  
ganza Josefa. — A meeting of 4,000 Panama  
Canal bondholders expressed unshaken confidence  
in De Lesseps and the canal.  
Domestic.—Four prominent West Virginia  
politicians visited General Harrison, and it is said,  
urged the appointment of General Goff to a place in  
the Cabinet. — The illegal order of the  
Chesapeake Bay was reported to be at work again.  
— Preparations were begun to rebuild the  
burned district of Marblehead. — The great  
deal of the Confederate States was given to the  
State of North Carolina. — At Tripoli, Dak.,  
there was a riot between Americans and Russian  
Mennonites over the ownership of a goose. Six  
men were hurt. — The cruiser Vesuvius, on  
her trial trip, made twenty-one miles an hour, a  
mile more than contract speed.  
City and Suburban.—The Board of Estimate  
finished its work and signed the budget, which ag-  
gregates \$37,687,069.91; this is reduced \$4,602,-  
760.74 by the general fund. — Ex-President  
Andrew D. White's criticisms on Columbia College  
ridiculed by its trustees. — The Sinking Fund  
Commissioners exchanged some hot words over  
the preference of a regiment for the new armory.  
— Governor Hildes calling of an extraordinary  
term of Oyer and Terminer excited much com-  
ment. — National Guardsmen were pleased  
with the appropriation for a rifle range and  
jealous ground in Van Cortlandt Park. — An  
additional shipment of firearms was made to  
Italy. — The trustees of the Metropolitan  
Museum of Art voted to have the building open  
on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. — There  
was fine shooting at the grounds of the Carteret  
Club. — It was announced that there would  
be a rise in Vanderbilt dividends. — Secret  
Service officers caught three counterfeiters at  
their work in Brooklyn. — Stocks dull and  
lower, closing steady.  
The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Colder  
and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55  
degrees; lowest, 33; average, 44.

It District-Attorney Fellows is going to  
make an honest effort to convict one of the  
"hoodle" rascals, Justice Daniels is a good man  
before whom to try the case. But if he is not  
going to be honest, an unfortunate selection of  
the trial judge has been made. Judge Daniels is  
not the sort of man who will permit his court to  
be trifled with. The character of Mr. Fellows's  
motives will be judged in the light of his  
actions. But before he goes into another  
"hoodle" case he would better make sure of  
his health. It will not do to leave town in the  
middle of the case for a journey to the Hot  
Springs.

The destruction by fire of the business part  
of Marblehead was so complete that the in-  
habitants of that famous old town might have  
been freely pardoned if courage and energy  
had temporarily deserted them. But it turns  
out that they have no reason to plead such an  
excuse. They have "pulled themselves to-  
gether" with remarkable promptness, and have  
already set on foot plans for rebuilding with  
brick in place of wood. The assistance of the  
town to those who are without sufficient means  
to reproduce what they have lost is talked of,  
and the exercise of private benevolence and  
hospitality is general. The American people,  
following the familiar interpretation of the  
dealings of Providence, love to help those who  
help themselves, and if their brethren in Mar-  
blehead are forced to ask for outside relief the  
response will be cordial and abundant.

The 9th Regiment will find many sympa-  
thizers in its present unhappy position. It has  
been unlucky enough to provide implacable  
enmity in certain high quarters, and there is a  
disposition on the part of a few influential  
officials to leave it as nearly rootless and home-  
less as possible. The matter caused some sharp  
talk in the Sinking Fund Commission yester-  
day. The National Guard is so much an ob-  
ject of good-will and pride on the part of the

community that citizens generally will be glad  
to see all the regiments established in spacious  
and handsome homes as soon as the interests  
of the taxpayers will permit. But it must be  
grievous to every right-minded person that a  
quarrel over the respective claims of two regiments  
to the next Army to be built should  
have arisen. It cannot fail to affect the good  
feeling which should prevail between regiments,  
and to work harm to the efficiency and  
discipline of a part of the organization.

It is not too early to call especial attention  
to the fact that to-morrow is Hospital Sat-  
urday, and that on the following day collections  
will be taken up in the churches for free work  
in the hospitals. This is a charitable move-  
ment that speaks for itself, and it ought not  
to be necessary to do more than to remind the  
public that the time has come to make its an-  
nual contribution. The growth of this work  
is most gratifying. In 1881, the second year  
of its existence, the association reported a com-  
bined free service of 220,183 free days of hospi-  
tal care. This year the free service of the  
same hospitals is reported at 310,826 days,  
an increase of over 40 per cent. Besides this,  
six new hospitals have since been founded,  
which now report an aggregate free service  
amounting to 45,256 days, making a total in-  
crease in free service of 135,359 days, or 60  
per cent. At a very moderate valuation the pub-  
lic has received back from the hospitals in the  
free treatment accorded much more than the  
amount annually collected on Hospital Sat-  
urday and Sunday. It will be an easy way of  
paying the debt, which you as a member of the  
community owe to this beautiful charity, to  
drop something into the boxes in the elevated  
railroad stations to-day.

## REPUBLICAN DIFFICULTIES.

The inflation of currency by the action of  
the Treasury during the year 1888 was re-  
markable in motive and character, and in the  
lessons which are taught by its results. It  
began in September and ended in the latter  
part of October, and as soon as the election  
was over a considerable decline was permitted  
which still continues. During July and  
August the Treasury had permitted the volume  
of currency to shrink, because there was a lack  
of demand for the amount in circulation.  
Prices, both of commodities and of stocks, mod-  
erately advanced. In what the advance was  
not moderate; speculation based on the short  
crop, and aided by the excessive supply of  
currency previously outstanding, had lifted  
the price so far as to stop exports. But other  
prices on the whole changed but little. In  
spite of hurtful speculation, tariff uncertainty,  
prolonged and disastrous railroad wars, and  
the disturbance incident to a Presidential cam-  
paign, a substantial improvement of business  
was in progress.

This brief review of facts is necessary to an  
understanding of what followed. In the months  
of September and October the Treasury ex-  
panded the currency no less than \$46,000,000.  
According to official statements the volume in  
use outside the Treasury was one thousand  
three hundred and sixty millions September 1,  
one thousand three hundred and eighty-four  
millions October 1, and one thousand four  
hundred and six millions November 1, so that  
the expansion was twenty-four millions in  
September, and it was also twenty-four mil-  
lions during the first three weeks of October,  
reaching fifteen millions in a single week,  
though a slight decrease followed. It is a fact  
particularly worthy of study that the large ex-  
pansion in September served only to prevent  
a decline which legitimate influences would  
have produced, to give prices an artificial  
character in the more important markets, and to  
encourage a wild speculation with false hopes.

The average price of stocks was \$63.72 on  
the 1st of September, rose to \$64.37 1-2 during  
the next week, fell back in consequence of  
realizing, but again advanced to \$65.09 at the  
end of the month. In all the gain was \$1.37  
per share, or about 2 per cent. This was in  
spite of large sales by investors who saw that  
the business of railroads was in a bad way and  
that dividends must be reduced. Inflation  
only served to induce some persons to resist  
a natural tendency downward, and to load  
themselves in the hope that the political policy  
of the Treasury would pull them through. So  
in the markets for products, the average for  
all articles of which quotations are published  
daily was \$60.83 on the last of August, and  
only \$59.84 1-2 on the last of September, and  
yet the wheat corner in Chicago had lifted  
the price 30 cents. In these markets, also,  
artificial prices had been established, or a  
natural decline had been prevented.

Then came the great inflation during the  
first three weeks of October. In spite of it  
stocks fell \$1.50 per share, while commodities,  
notwithstanding many wild speculations,  
scarcely advanced at all. The election came  
with stocks \$2 per share lower than October 1,  
and commodities a little lower. An expansion  
hardly ever exceeded in rapidity or magnitude  
entirely lost its power to influence markets,  
and once more the theory that more money  
will hoist prices indefinitely was disproved.  
Inflation of currency is effective up to the  
point that speculations which it fosters get  
control of markets and make prices artificial  
and false. Then the higher prices demand  
more money continually for the transaction of  
the same volume of business, while the haste  
of people to realize who see that legitimate in-  
fluences are disregarded, in instances almost  
without number, renders further inflation of  
currency powerless to affect the markets, and  
ends in a collapse of speculation.

The Republican party will have to take  
charge of the Treasury with many markets  
in an unsteady condition because of a Demo-  
cratic inflation, with a currency largely ex-  
panded, confidence of foreign holders in Ameri-  
can securities much impaired, and gold exports  
stimulated. In short, the difficulties resulting  
from the dangerous policy chosen by Demo-  
crats for partisan ends are by no means small,  
and all the wisdom of Republican statesmen  
will be required to overcome them.

## ABUSE OF CONSULAR POWER.

Not long ago there was a naval demonstra-  
tion off the coast of Morocco. Two Moham-  
medan natives under the protection of the  
United States Consulate were imprisoned, and  
the authorities obstinately refused to order  
their release. Mr. Lewis, Consul at Tangier,  
took up diplomatic cudgels in their defence  
and an angry controversy followed. The  
State Department, always very much in ear-  
nest when it has to deal with weak and petty  
States, supported its representative with vigor,  
and obtained assistance from the United States  
Navy. The questions at issue were finally ad-  
justed with the co-operation of the foreign  
Consuls.

Mr. Lewis, having displayed such energy in  
defending a couple of native traders who had  
received assurances of protection from his  
office, might have been expected to be even  
more active in befriending an American citi-  
zen. But if "The Boston Herald" be well in-  
formed, his zeal was exhausted in protecting  
his Mohammedan friends. A resident of Bos-  
ton, David Benzaquen, makes in that journal  
serious charges against the Consul, and com-

plaints bitterly of the treatment received by  
him at Tangier. He states that while he was  
visiting his family in that town last September  
he had a dispute with a Frenchman, who in-  
stituted proceedings against him in the Con-  
sular Court for assault. He was taken before  
Consul Lewis, was confronted with his accuser  
and two witnesses, and without being allowed  
to present his case was fined, stripped of his  
watch and chain and sent to one of the worst  
of the Morocco jails. His account of his ex-  
periences in Tangier must be taken with con-  
siderable reserve as an ex parte statement;  
but if he is truthful, the case merits thorough  
investigation by the State Department. Mr.  
Lewis should be immediately called upon to  
explain his conduct in this affair.

The Sultan of Morocco has repeatedly pro-  
tested against the continuance of the Consular  
Courts with their judicial functions, and con-  
tended that the native tribunals can be de-  
pendent upon to protect the rights of foreigners.  
If Mr. Benzaquen is to be believed, an Ameri-  
can citizen will be in the greatest danger when  
summoned before a United States Consul.  
Whether his grievances are well grounded or  
grossly exaggerated, it is undoubtedly true  
that the present system of investing Consuls  
in semi-civilized countries with judicial powers  
of a despotic character is a vicious one and  
needs radical reformation. These arbitrary  
Consular powers are constantly abused and are  
an unfailing source of intrigue, contention  
and jealousy.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

In sundry dispatches recently the disband-  
ment of certain Knights' Assemblies was an-  
nounced; in others, the secession of several im-  
portant Assemblies from the Knights of Labor;  
and in others still, the endeavor to form new  
organizations of labor, or to consolidate or-  
ganizations of glass workers. Just now there  
appears to be much more than the usual dis-  
satisfaction with the organizations which work-  
ers have sustained by their contributions, and  
thousands are groping after some new device  
by which, they hope, their interests may be  
more adequately protected.

Meanwhile, it is highly pertinent to notice  
that the labor organizations as a whole have  
not secured for the workers connected with  
them any greater advance in wages than has  
been attained by workers who have not been  
organized at all. This may be accident, or it  
may be the result of influences apart from those  
which an organization can exert, but it is at  
all events an important fact. The labor or-  
ganizations as a whole cost every year a sum  
sufficient to maintain a great many families,  
and yet the net result is that the organized  
workers gained no more in advance of wages  
during the last twenty-eight years than those  
who have been and are unorganized.

One reason for this is so important that it  
may well be commended by all sincere friends  
of workmen to their consideration. An  
employer cannot in the long run pay wages  
unless he can produce at a profit. He cannot  
attain the highest profits if he is at all times  
uncertain regarding the wages he may have to  
pay for labor—if there exists, for example, a  
body of workers who may be induced at any  
moment by unwise leaders to demand greater  
wages, just when he has taken contracts to  
furnish certain products at a fixed price. The  
attitude of antagonism between employers and  
employed in every such case tends necessarily  
to prevent an undertaking by the employer  
which, if carried out, would secure larger busi-  
ness and in the end larger profits, and thus  
would make payment of more wages possible.

An intelligent and rational attitude would  
be one of harmony and co-operation. It would  
regard the employer and the employed as hav-  
ing a common interest in extending the busi-  
ness, and in realizing profits by which the  
further expansion of the business and the en-  
largement of wages could be made possible.  
But the labor organization is exceedingly apt  
to take just the opposite view. It is generally  
managed by men who receive salaries for ser-  
vices rendered, and who strive to make it ap-  
pear that their services and salaries are neces-  
sary to the welfare of workers. How natural  
it is for them to be constantly on the lookout  
for a chance to demand higher wages with  
a prospect of temporary success, caring little  
for the ultimate result to employers or employed.  
But when an establishment has thus been  
involved in loss and at the next season of dull-  
ness is forced to reduce wages, do the workers  
ever remember how their own demands caused  
the loss and reduction?

Peace between employers and employed is  
the one thing necessary to the prosperity of  
both. Any organization which tends to cause  
or to keep alive war between employers and  
employed is certain to do harm to both. In  
the end the organization ceases to commend it-  
self to the good sense of workers; they see that  
they have lost whatever they have spent in  
supporting it; and then, too often, they only  
turn to some other organization of the same  
sort, hoping that it may be more effective.

## THE ACHIEVEMENT OF VILAS.

Before Secretary Vilas retires from office  
we want to direct public attention to the most  
important service he has rendered. It has been  
in repeatedly demonstrating the wonderful  
power and richness, the inexhaustible strength  
and elasticity of the English language. This  
has been done after the negative method. That  
is to say, Secretary Vilas has shown, not what  
the English language could do, but what it  
could endure. He has demonstrated that though  
you may twist it and torture it into a thousand  
shapes only to be conceived by a fervid Wis-  
consin imagination, it will still contrive to  
convey a meaning. The combats between  
him and his enemies have been terrible. All the former  
contests, such as the after-dinner speeches, in  
which the chromo eloquence of the Secretary  
first attracted attention, were as mere child's  
play. He didn't have a chance to show what  
he could do. He would enter upon these  
wrestling matches with only a few weeks' pre-  
mediation. He spoke, and did not write. And  
so it was that while he gave the language a  
good many bad falls, he was still at a disad-  
vantage. It was not until he was able to  
seclude himself in the inner office of the Post  
Office Department, where he could chew his  
pen in the profound scholastic quiet of that  
sanctuary, and meditate his moves calmly and  
with deadly earnestness, that we realized the  
fulness of his misdirected powers. Then when  
the shock of battle came it was terrific. When  
he grappled with our mother-tongue in one of  
his annual reports, it recalled the old scientific  
riddle of an irresistible body coming into  
collision with an immovable body. Then we  
first realized that the English language was  
tough.

Since Mr. Vilas went into the Interior De-  
partment, however, there have been signs that  
he was gradually getting the worst of it. His  
strength seems to be flagging, his sentences are  
shorter and clearer, and there are indications  
of exhaustion. But here and there one can  
find traces of the old fighting spirit of one who  
never bowed the knee to syntax, and who had  
long bravely defied the effete traditions of  
English grammar. Here is a passage in his last  
annual report, all obscured with the smoke of

battle, and yet the thought does shine dimly  
through:

There seems to be no reason to question that,  
though progress is not rapid, and the transforma-  
tion of the Indian character and habits is steadily progressing,  
and that with continuing beneficence in the treatment  
of them by the Government it need not fall to the lot  
of this people to inflict upon them the crowning act of  
injustice by their annihilation, but they may yet be  
molded into civilized form, embraced within the folds  
of society, and elevated by enlightenment to a con-  
dition of development and happiness which shall to  
some degree alone in the Indian of the future, the  
injustice which has been suffered by the Indians of  
them in their contact with white men. The measure  
of progress attained necessarily corresponds to the  
intelligence, energy and steadfast uniformity with  
which their treatment and the work of their alleviation  
are prosecuted. Thus it happens that we have now in  
some parts of the country Indian people who are self-  
supporting, oftentimes industrious and successful to a  
gratifying degree, who have established to a demon-  
stration the possibility of the race for the reception of  
all the beneficial influences and acquisitions of  
civilized life, while, on the other hand, there yet re-  
mains some who are troglodytes in barbarism. And  
among the various tribes are shaded the differences be-  
tween these two extremes. The varying conditions  
depend also to a considerable degree upon fortuitous  
circumstances which have operated either to debar,  
to limit or modify, the attempts hitherto addressed to  
their amelioration.

If Colonel Vilas had only left the words to  
go their own way, his report would never have  
talked about Indians "being molded into civil-  
ized form," or being "elevated by enlighten-  
ment to a condition of development," nor have  
held out a prospect of atonement "in" the  
Indians of the future, when no doubt those  
amiable persons would prefer that the atone-  
ment should be to them. Neither would he  
have said that the progress attained by the  
Indians depends upon the way in which "the  
work of their alleviation" is prosecuted. How  
can an Indian be "alleviated"? We are not  
now addressing the wild men of the frontier,  
who claim that the best way is a treatment of  
cold lead, taken first externally and then in-  
ternally, but a distinguished statesman. Why  
should the possibility of self-support for the  
Indians have been "established to a demon-  
stration"? If they have "established" it, they  
have surely "demonstrated" it. Is it quite  
proper to speak of the "reception" of "ac-  
quisitions"? What are "troglodytes in bar-  
barism," and wouldn't some other less ex-  
pensive combination of words do just as well?

But there is a structural weirdness in Colonel  
Vilas's style, to which detailed analysis does  
not do justice, and which can only be ap-  
preciated when it is contemplated at large. Many  
other examples might be given, but we forbear.  
We can all regret that the series of reports  
from the Secretary's hand has come to an end.  
Nothing is such a test of character as adversity,  
and when he gets a firm grip on the English  
language it has fallen upon hard times. Then  
we admire more than ever its magnificent qual-  
ities. It may emerge from the conflict dis-  
shevelled, limp, bedraggled, but it is game to  
the last, and never says die.

## IT "BELONGS TO" TAMMANY.

An exceedingly choice phrase, choice because  
it so neatly illustrates the relation in which the  
two Democratic factions of New-York suppose  
the public offices of the city to stand toward  
them, was employed in a resolution passed by  
the County Democracy Convention of the Vth  
Senate District Monday night. This is the  
district which fails of representation in the  
State Senate by reason of Mr. Reilly's election  
as County Clerk. Governor Hill has ordered  
a new election to fill Reilly's unexpired term  
in the Senate, and Mr. Cooper has selected  
Tom Grady, the Grady who so disturbed Mr.  
Cleveland's nerves some years ago, as Tam-  
many's candidate. Now, two years ago when  
Reilly was elected the factions were harmoni-  
ous, and Reilly went to Albany as Tammany's  
man all unchallenged. Since then the factions  
have split, but the honorable and high-minded  
County Democrats of the Vth District see in  
this circumstance no reason why they should  
now oppose Grady. Their resolution declined  
to name a candidate, on the ground that  
"under the agreement made a year ago the  
district belongs to Tammany until the expira-  
tion of Senator Reilly's term."

This is supposed to be a Republic and New-  
York a State governed by its free citizens, and  
yet here are a parcel of tenth-rate politicians  
openly asserting, all unconscious of the im-  
pudence of their position, utterly oblivious of  
the ironies it suggests, and really in a spirit of  
virtue and fair-mindedness whereof they  
doubtless feel unconsciously proud, that they  
bargained away this seat in the State Senate  
with another parcel of tenth-rate politicians for  
a period of two years, and that, pursuant to  
this bargain, "belongs to" Tammany! This  
is an apt text for a lecture to the people upon  
their duties as citizens and voters. They and  
they only are to blame for a condition of things  
in which, with unblinking effrontery and quite  
as a matter of course, their offices are spoken  
of in a set resolution as stakes in a political  
gamble, the property of the winner under the  
rules of the game!

Those members of the Republican Club of this  
city who blackballed Benjamin F. Peixotto when  
he was presented for membership two weeks ago  
will have an opportunity to rectify their mistake  
at a special meeting of the club this evening.

Outsiders have no authority to interpose in the  
affairs of a private association, and if in this in-  
stance they feel that they have a right to re-  
monstrate, it is because the action taken by mem-  
bers of the Republican Club is supposed to have  
been based on questions of race and religion, in  
hostility to the fundamental faith and policy of  
the Republican party, and to the spirit in which  
every organization, which shares its name, and  
principles was founded. A born New-Yorker,  
and son of American parents, a faithful public  
man in the past, and always a patriot, Mr. Peixotto  
cannot be discriminated against on account of  
his Hebrew origin without discredit to the party  
which has honored him and which he has honored,  
and without offense to many of our most valuable  
and public-spirited citizens of both parties.

The transition from a White Cap to a black  
cap should be made easy.

Yes, Chicago is certainly making gratifying  
advances. It has just suppressed the callopho-  
phy which has for some time been pouring sweet  
but ostentatious music into its ears. It was a  
callopho which played such justly popular airs  
as "Pretty Fisher Maiden," "Marching Through  
Georgia," and "In the Gloaming." Neverthe-  
less it was convicted of uttering "wails of agony  
like an Ohio river steamboat," and the Chi-  
cago ear protested until the police interfered.  
This, doubtless, marks the beginning of a new  
and more critical era in the career of the star-  
eyed goddess of music in Illinois.

For reducing surpluses Santa Claus is a better  
man than Grover Cleveland.

On December 2 The Tribune called attention to  
the necessity of having custodians to look after  
the fine trees standing on some of the hands taken  
for new parks. Superintendent Parsons informed  
the Park Board on Wednesday that on visiting  
Van Cortlandt Park last week he found several  
persons cutting down handsome trees. This vandali-  
sm cannot be stopped too soon. The trees now  
standing should by all means be preserved; once  
destroyed, they can only be replaced after a long  
period of years, if at all.

"The discount is National," says George  
Schilling, a prominent leader of the labor organ-  
izations of Chicago, referring to the recent seces-  
sion of the coopers from the Knights of Labor.

He is right. It is National because it is natural.  
In these days and especially in this land, where  
every man counts as many as his neighbor and  
no more, no scheme can work well or long the  
prime principle of which is moral slavery. If it  
succeeds to the extent of securing from a large  
body of men the promise to surrender their  
sovereignty into the hands of a select oligarchy, it  
has gone its full length. When it comes to the  
test men will not keep such an oath and there  
is no way of enforcing it. If Mr. Powderly  
had all the wisdom of the East he could not  
avert disaster to his order. Its principle is dead  
and it cannot be revived. As soon could the  
United States be reverted to the condition of a  
German State in the Middle Ages. Mr. Powderly  
asks men to become putty and let him work them  
up as he closes. They won't do it. Every time  
it is tried it becomes a distinct failure.

If Governor Hill has neglected to send the  
President an invitation to his inaugural ball he  
is not the thoughtful man we have supposed him  
to be.  
If the State Department is going into the  
business of collecting indemnities it should not  
permit its eagerness to bankrupt little Hayti  
to crowd out of sight the claims of the American  
fishing masters whose vessels have been seized  
by Canada.

The sum of \$300,000 is to be spent by the  
city of Brooklyn in acquiring sites for a number  
of small parks in the newer portions of the  
city. The work has not been entered on too  
soon. A far-sighted policy would have caused  
the laying out of these pleasure-grounds before  
the city had extended itself so far as it has  
already done. It is not announced that any  
decision has been reached by the committee hav-  
ing the matter in charge, although several sites  
have been offered. There is a disposition on  
the part of owners of property in these circum-  
stances to put extravagant prices on their hold-  
ings. It is to be hoped that no feeling of that  
kind will prevail in the present instance. The  
authorities ought to have the privilege of tak-  
ing the needed land by right of eminent domain  
in case the owners are obdurate. Such parks  
as are proposed are the concern of the whole  
city, and the sooner they are established the  
better. Doubtless, no better investment of the  
sum in hand could be made than for the purpose  
proposed, provided the selections of sites are made  
wisely and with due regard to the best interests  
of the various neighborhoods to be benefited.

The principal feature of Governor Hill's in-  
augural ceremonies should be a saloon-keepers'  
ball.

"A Jerseyman" complains to "The Commer-  
cial Advertiser" of this city that the other day  
he received a copy of that paper containing an  
"Evening Post" supplement. Well, on the same  
occasion some other Jerseyman doubtless received  
an "Evening Post" supplement. Now, look you, Horatio,  
which of these two wretched Jerseymen was de-  
ficient to feel the worse? Ah, there is a good deal  
of misery abroad in the world, even at the merry  
Christmas season.

## PERSONAL.

The late Laurence Peel was the youngest and last  
surviving brother of Sir Robert Peel. He was mar-  
ried to a daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond,  
and inherited a fortune worth \$400,000 a year. He  
was in Parliament only three years, and spent most  
of his life in easy, social and benevolent leisure, chiefly  
at Brighton.

A fine marble bust of David Davis, made from a  
death-mask, is to be presented to the State of Illinois  
by Messrs. Leonard Sweet, Robert T. Lincoln and  
others. It will be placed in the Capitol at Spring-  
field.

During Mr. Irving's recent visit to Birmingham,  
Miss Terry and Miss Marion Terry occupied a box on  
an evening at the theatre. But being when they were  
not in the box, they were forced to beat a re-  
treat. They spent the rest of the time between the  
acts sitting on the seats outside the box, cutting  
up and making gentle obligations upon the bad  
manners of the town.

Senator Quay took dinner at home on Christmas  
Day for the first time in many months, and himself  
carved the goodly turkey.

Mr. Bright is often visited in his sick-room by two  
pet Scotch terriers. "You see that dog?" he said one  
day to a friend, pointing to one of them; "he's as  
clever as I am—he's quite blind."

Mr. Charles F. Mayer, the new president of the  
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is about five  
feet eleven inches tall, and is spare and thin, though  
of a large frame, but he is all energy and activity in  
movement. He is very precise and vigorous in man-  
ner. His face is thin and features prominent; his  
sharp eyes and aquiline nose, long and straight, high  
forehead and bald head showing him at once to be  
an uncommon man. In conversation he is pleas-  
ing, and talks logically and to the point. He is  
fond of a good joke, and is determined and aggressive.  
All through his life he has been very successful, and  
while he inherited a large fortune and earned another,  
he makes no display of his wealth, but lives in a  
modest and unassuming manner. Not only a tireless  
worker himself, he inspires all who surround him  
to be industrious.

The widow of Laurence Oliphant, who leaves Lon-  
don soon for Syria, intends to reside permanently in  
that country with American relatives.

Canon Fleming, the popular preacher, is a remark-  
able man, and he has a remarkable son. This young  
man decided not long ago that he wished to go into  
the army. He was too old to secure a commission  
in the ordinary way, so he enlisted as a private in  
the cavalry. His ability and his courage were soon  
noticed by the commanding officer, who did all he  
could for him, and in an incredibly short time  
Mr. Fleming got a commission. No sooner an  
officer than another piece of luck befell him. He met  
an exceedingly charming young lady, succeeded in  
winning her affections, and was married to her. This  
young lady was Miss Mary Maule, daughter of Sir Henry  
Norman, who has just been appointed Governor of  
Queensland.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Although Henry George advocated the election of  
President Cleveland on the ground that he was a  
free-trader, he has this to say about him in the  
current number of "The Standard": President Cleve-  
land, too, is another good man who has had money put  
in his pocket by the growth and improvement of the  
community in which he has been living. By the increase  
of land values at Red Top he will, it is said, carry  
off from Washington about \$100,000 of unearned in-  
crement. It is a good thing that he has got that  
much, which otherwise would have gone to some  
such man as Secretary Whitney, who carries off a  
still larger amount from the same locality.

So Worried.—It was the night before the wedding,  
and he was bidding her good night, and softly say-  
ing:—  
"To-morrow eve, my darling, we begin our journey  
as bride and bridegroom, pilgrims of life together;  
and in land and sea we journey onward, hand in hand.  
We shall want to set out with a glorious equipment of  
faith and hope and courage, that neither of us may  
fail, and that we may be ready for whatever the future  
may hold; will you not, darling?"  
—(Puck.)

A Providence young woman has been expelled from  
a missionary society because she married a Chinaman,